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ABSTRACT

This booklet presents the social studies test required for graduation in Alberta, Canada. The grade 12 diploma examination consists of multiple-choice questions (70 percent of the total mark) and written response questions (30 percent). Time for the examination is expected to be two-and-one-half hours with an additional one-half hour given to complete the exam. Questions are correlated to an interpretation of charts, graphs, political cartoons, tables, maps, and other items. The essay questions require students to take and defend a point of view on an issue. (EH)

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ED 424 143

January 1997

Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

SO 028 592

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Social Studies 30

Grade 12 Diploma Examination

Description

Part A
consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark

Part B
consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark

It is recommended that you read the written-response questions in Part B on page 31 before beginning Part A. Ideas appearing in the multiple-choice questions may assist you in composing your essay.

Time: 2 1/2 hours.
You may take an additional 1/2 hour to complete the examination.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions

- Use an HB pencil.
- Write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided, as directed by the examination supervisor.
- Mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example

The capital city of Canada is

A. Vancouver
B. Winnipeg
C. Ottawa
D. Montreal

Answer Sheet

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

- Erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer.
- The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.
- Do not fold the answer sheet.

1. The belief that direct democracy is more desirable than representative democracy is based partly on the assumption that

   A. a well-informed elite should act on behalf of all citizens
   B. elected delegates should act on behalf of a large number of voters
   C. all citizens should have the opportunity to vote on all important issues
   D. a system of checks and balances should be used to maintain sound government

2. Who would **most favour** an electoral system using proportional representation?

   A. Those whose political views are essentially liberal
   B. Those who act as spokespersons for minority parties
   C. Those who support a two-party system of government
   D. Those whose political views are essentially conservative

3. After the First World War, fascist political movements appealed to many European citizens who

   A. feared the threat of Bolshevik expansion
   B. held pacifist views about military aggression
   C. wanted private enterprises to be nationalized
   D. opposed a resurgence of nationalist sentiment

Use the following quotation to answer question 4.

> When an opponent declares, "I will not come over to your side," I calmly say, "Your child belongs to us already. What are you? You will pass on. Your descendants, however, now stand in the new camp. In a short time, they will know nothing else but this new community."
>
> —Adolf Hitler

4. In making this claim, Hitler is expressing confidence in the effectiveness of the dictatorial technique of

   A. scapegoating
   B. indoctrination
   C. controlled participation
   D. the use of force and terror

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 5 and 6.

—from *Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year, 1992*

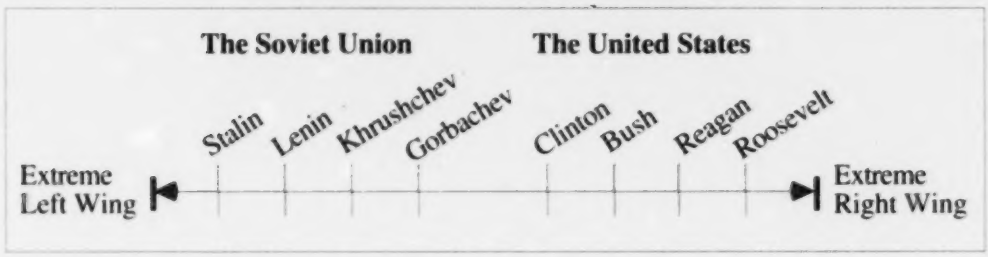
5. The cartoon focuses on a world situation during the

A. 1930s
B. 1950s
C. 1970s
D. 1990s

6. Given the cartoon's message and context, some European nations that have "escaped" the disaster are

A. Spain, Portugal, and Italy
B. Estonia, Hungary, and Poland
C. Sweden, Norway, and Finland
D. France, Belgium, and Denmark

Use the following conceptual model of various leaders' policies to answer question 7.



7. Which leader has been **incorrectly** placed on this economic spectrum?

A. George Bush
B. Vladimir Lenin
C. Franklin Roosevelt
D. Mikhail Gorbachev

---

8. A supporter of a fascist economy would contend that

A. a laissez-faire business environment is healthy for all
B. a regimented population is more easily focused on national goals
C. independent trade unions prevent the exploitation of workers
D. nationalized industries result in a fairer distribution of wealth

Use the following opinion to answer question 9.

> If there is a state, then there is domination, and in turn, there is slavery. It is necessary to abolish completely, in principle and in practice, everything that may be called political power. As long as political power exists, there will be rulers and ruled, masters and slaves, exploiters and exploited.

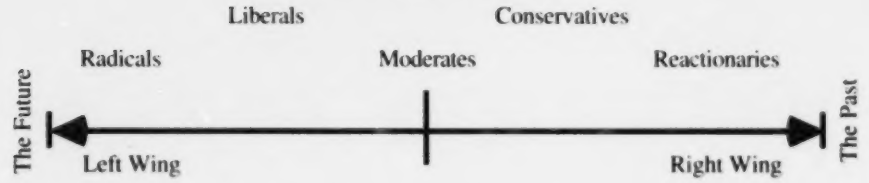
9. This speaker is advocating the ideology of

A. enlightened dictatorship
B. social democracy
C. anarchism
D. fascism

Use the following sources to answer questions 10 to 13.

Source I

A Political Spectrum



The Radical	is quite impatient and would strongly support a revolution to bring about rapid, progressive change
The Liberal	is ready to move forward and accept change but would be considered a reformer rather than a revolutionary
The Conservative	is generally satisfied with things the way they are and would maintain the status quo
The Reactionary	desires fundamental change but wants to return to the past and restore the order of times remembered

—from *The Political Spectrum*

Source II

OPINION POLLS SAY THAT ONE YOUNGSTER OUT OF FOUR TENDS TOWARD RIGHT WING RADICALISM.
UNDER HITLER THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE.

Note: Originally appeared in the Austrian newspaper, *Der Standard*, 1994

—from *World Press Review*

10. An individual's position on the political spectrum shown in Source I is determined **mainly** by his or her

A. opinions about allowing special interest groups to influence government decisions
B. beliefs about the amount of government intervention needed in economic affairs
C. ideas regarding the role and power of individual citizens in a political system
D. attitudes toward, and acceptance of, fundamental change in society

11. Individuals who hold the **extreme** positions on the political spectrum in Source I share the belief that

A. substantial change is necessary for society to move in a desired direction
B. violent revolution is the last resort to bring about effective change in society
C. moderate change is needed to ensure that society continues as directed by the government
D. sudden change is necessary to make society more equitable for individual citizens

12. According to the definition of the term "the radical" and the placement of radicals on the spectrum in Source I, the term "right-wing radicalism" in Source II should be more accurately worded as

A. right-wing reaction
B. left-wing socialism
C. left-wing liberalism
D. right-wing libertarian

13. In Source II, the speaker responding to the poll results fails to realize that, although Hitler would not have tolerated youthful dissent, Hitler's policies would be

A. supported by the majority of Austrian youth today
B. viewed favourably by youthful right-wing extremists today
C. moderate in comparison to the views of Austrian youth today
D. consistent with the goals of youthful left-wing extremists today

Use the following information to answer question 14.

Election Results in a Federal Constituency

	Votes received
Candidate I	1 154
Candidate II	3 216
Candidate III	363
Candidate IV	2 837
Candidate V	771
Candidate VI	2 948
Total	11 289*

**41% of eligible voters*

14. In Canada, these election results would be

A. valid, and Candidates II, IV, and VI would become members of parliament
B. invalid because no candidate received a clear majority of voter support
C. valid, and Candidate II would become a member of parliament
D. invalid because the voter turnout was too low

15. Which statement regarding the goals of fascism is **false**?

A. Government will promote the ideals of patriotism and duty.
B. Government will preserve the pageantry and glory of the past.
C. Government will ensure that industry is owned and operated by the state.
D. Government will maintain control over the ideological beliefs of its citizens.

16. Hitler's economic policies were more efficiently implemented than Roosevelt's because

A. German citizens were more willing than American citizens to cooperate in the face of economic adversity

B. Germany's political system placed few restrictions on its leaders' political power

C. German agriculture had largely escaped the effects of economic downturns

D. Germany had access to the valuable resources of its European neighbours

Use the following diagram to answer questions 17 and 18.

17. Which ideology belongs at the centre of this diagram?

A. Fascism
B. Anarchism
C. Collectivism
D. Conservatism

18. Which of the following nations at the time shown had an economic system that **best** illustrates the ideas shown in the diagram?

A. Canada, 1930
B. Nazi Germany, 1940
C. The United States, 1950
D. The Soviet Union, 1960

Use the following information to answer questions 19 to 22.

Source I

Suggestions for Reviving the Canadian Economy

A Liberal Agenda	A Conservative Agenda
• Increase government spending on public works to create jobs	• Cut government spending because public enterprise is less efficient than private enterprise
• Cut taxes, especially on the middle class, to encourage consumer spending	• Resist higher deficits so that future governments need to borrow less
• Help the unemployed and low-wage earners	• Fight inflation by raising interest rates
• Reduce interest rates to spur investment	• Allow inefficient companies to fail and encourage others to become more competitive
• Create a cheaper dollar to stimulate exports	• Reduce taxes to spur investment, offsetting the revenue loss with government cutbacks
• Invest public funds in training programs	

Source II

Canada's federal and provincial governments should spend more on programs to improve the quality and productivity of the country's labour force. They should act to stimulate economic growth either by spending money themselves or by cutting taxes, even at the risk of higher deficits.

Source III

The severity and length of the current economic slowdown have forced many groups across the ideological spectrum to re-examine their beliefs about the role of governments in dealing with the private sector. An increasing number of Canadians are urging all three levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, to curtail their spending.

—all sources from *Macleans*; February 1992

19. One difference between the suggestions contained in the agendas in Source I is that

A. conservatives would advocate increasing federal income tax levels while liberals would not

B. conservatives would encourage more government spending on business subsidies than would liberals

C. liberals would recommend controlling the deficit above all else while conservatives would not

D. liberals would offer more direct assistance to individuals than would conservatives

20. Which suggestion for reviving the Canadian economy from Source I would Adam Smith have **most strongly** supported?

A. Allow inefficient companies to fail and encourage others to become more competitive.

B. Increase government spending on public works to create jobs.

C. Invest public funds in training programs.

D. Fight inflation by raising interest rates.

21. Sources II and III both address the economic issue of the

A. impact of taxation on the level of poverty
B. effect of deficit spending on economic recovery
C. increasing reliance on expanded trade to achieve economic recovery
D. unrealistic expectations placed on provincial governments for economic solutions

22. Despite differing suggestions for reviving the Canadian economy, the sources **all** acknowledge the central role of

A. individual initiative and self-reliance
B. humanitarian concern and compassion
C. government fiscal and monitary policies
D. government privatization and deregulation policies

23. Supporters of the principles of a centrally planned economy would address the problem of recession by

A. reducing taxes on the corporate sector
B. increasing production quotas for key industries
C. deregulating industry to allow for small business expansion
D. encouraging foreign ownership of profitable domestic industries

Use the following information to answer questions 24 to 27.

Source I

Labour Force and Unemployment in Canada, 1926–1933 (in thousands)

Year	Total Civilian Labour Force	Number of Unemployed
1926	3656	108
1927	3757	67
1928	3861	65
1929	3964	116
1930	4060	371
1931	4151	481
1932	4211	741
1933	4275	826

Source II

Demand, Government Spending, and GNP* in Canada, 1926–1933 (in millions of dollars at market prices)

Year	Consumer Spending	Gov't Spending	GNP
1926	3543	488	5152
1927	3894	531	5549
1928	4314	560	6046
1929	4621	640	6134
1930	4367	721	5728
1931	3773	688	4699
1932	3194	584	3827
1933	2984	462	3510

*Gross National Product

—Sources I and II from *Historical Statistics of Canada*

Source III

One of the main duties of the state is that of caring for those of its citizens who find themselves the victims of such adverse circumstance it makes them unable to obtain even the necessities of mere existence.

—from *The Great Crash*

Source IV

The government is a worthy defense against force and fraud, but the market is much better at protecting [citizens] against monopoly, inflation, soaring prices, [unemployment], depressed wages, and the problems of scarcity.

—from *Opposing Viewpoints*

24. Considered together, which issue is central to the sources?

A. Should governments encourage the growth of business during a recession?

B. Should governments lower interest rates during a period of economic prosperity?

C. Should governments ensure a minimum standard of living during times of economic hardship?

D. Should governments increase personal and corporate taxes to stimulate the economy?

25. Which statistic **best** indicates a consequence of unemployment in Canada between 1930 and 1933 that would be of particular concern to business?

A. Consumer Spending—Source II
B. Government Spending—Source II
C. Number of Unemployed—Source I
D. Total Civilian Labour Force—Source I

26. Which statement accurately describes a relationship between the sources?

A. Sources I and II indicate that the policy expressed in Source III was premature and unnecessary.

B. Sources I and II present data that support the policy expressed in Source III.

C. Source II presents data that support the view expressed in Source IV.

D. Source II indicates that the problem shown in Source I diminished with time.

27. If the trends indicated by Sources I and II occurred today, the Canadian government's response would **most likely** be to increase

A. taxes on private corporations
B. government ownership of industry
C. bank interest rates on consumer loans
D. government spending on social programs

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28. The cumulative effects of war, economic depression, and Keynesian economics were largely responsible for the development of the modern

A. fascist state
B. welfare state
C. laissez-faire economy
D. centrally planned economy

Use the following list of economic developments to answer questions 29 and 30.

Economic Developments

Development I:	Participation in trade unions and other labour organizations has given many advantages to the worker.
Development II:	The size of the bourgeoisie has grown by including many from the former proletariat or working class.
Development III:	The expansion of credit and investment, along with business growth, has stabilized capitalism and extended wealth to many.
Development IV:	Many industrialists and workers accept the need for economic reform that can be accomplished through participation in a democratic process.

29. These four developments seriously challenge the basic ideological assumptions of a

A. Keynesian's analysis of business cycles
B. social democrat's critique of communism
C. revolutionary Marxist's interpretation of history
D. capitalist's view of the operation of a free market

30. Historically, these economic developments have had the ironic effect of changing many

A. former socialist supporters into capitalists
B. democratic systems into repressive régimes
C. members of the middle class into militant revolutionaries
D. political reforms into measures to preserve vested interests

31. If a mixed economy experienced an increase in the production of goods and services, a decrease in unemployment, and a relatively low level of inflation, the result would **most likely** be

A. an increase in interest rates
B. an increase in consumer demand
C. a decrease in the size of incomes
D. a decrease in the size of the workforce

32. Choose the economic philosophy that is **correctly** matched with a resulting policy.

	Philosophy	Policy
A.	Keynesianism	Nationalization of the means of production
B.	Economic nationalism	Globalization of trade
C.	Socialism	Privatization of key industries
D.	Economic conservativism	Deregulation of the marketplace

33. The introduction of Gorbachev's perestroika in the former Soviet Union and Roosevelt's New Deal in the United States could be used to support the generalization that

A. desperate times require extraordinary measures
B. radical departures from tradition are doomed to failure
C. as financial conditions worsen, governments restrict economic freedom
D. new economic programs are often introduced during times of prosperity

34. Supply-side economists **resist** the idea of increasing corporate taxes as a means of reducing the national debt because they believe that

A. private-sector business accounts for a small percentage of production
B. entrepreneurs should bear the main responsibility for controlling the deficit
C. corporations provide valuable employment opportunities by reinvesting profits
D. corporate shareholders will reap larger dividends and buy more goods and services

35. *Should the federal government continue to provide transfer payments to the provinces at current levels or should all citizens be expected to provide more for their own well-being?*

This issue has become the focus of public debate in Canada as a result of the federal government's adoption of policies intended to

A. increase the civil service
B. reduce government deficits
C. privatize Crown corporations
D. allow more corporate investment

Use the following information to answer questions 36 to 38.

Source I

Many American politicians claimed that the United States had already won the war for the allies. They maintained that Europe and the rest of the world should try to solve their own problems, and pay back the U.S.A. all the money they had borrowed to fight the war.

Source II

The question is whether the United States can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world.

Source III

ANOTHER "RESERVATION."
Starving Europe: "GOD HELP ME!"
America: "VERY SAD CASE. BUT I'M AFRAID SHE AIN'T TRYING."

Source IV

For twenty years afterwards, the American people deluded themselves that, because the League sat in far-off Geneva, and we had no official association with it, it did not concern us. It took a second world war, with its terrible cost, to bring the United States into the United Nations.

—all sources from *Questions of Evidence: The Twentieth Century World*

36. In the context of the aftermath of the First World War, the sources focus attention **primarily** on the controversy surrounding the

A. failure of America to join the United Nations
B. reparation payments for destruction caused by the war
C. policy of American isolationism in international affairs
D. need for financial assistance by the war-torn European allies

37. The caption in Source III reveals not only the cartoonist's perception of the American attitude toward the situation in Europe but the

A. admiration many American political leaders had for fascism
B. belief in self-reliance underlying the American capitalist system
C. open hostility that existed between Europe and the United States
D. refusal by European countries to accept financial assistance from the United States

38. The statements made in Source IV would **most likely** be made by

A. supporters of American spheres of influence in post-1919 Europe
B. critics of international cooperation to restore European recovery
C. proponents of reparation payments from defeated powers
D. supporters of international collective security

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39. *Provisions of the treaties that ended the First World War became sources of tension that eventually resulted in the Second World War.*

Which event during the interwar years is **least supportive** of this hypothesis?

A. Germany was forbidden to form a union, or *Anschluss*, with Austria.

B. Poland was given a corridor of land allowing access to the Baltic Sea.

C. Serbs, Croats, and other ethnic groups were included within the new state of Yugoslavia.

D. The Sudetenland, containing three million Germans, became part of the new state of Czechoslovakia.

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 40 to 42.

CONSULTING THE ORACLE.

(As recorded by Mr. Punch's magic microphone.)

HERR HITLER. "WHAT IS YOUR MESSAGE FOR GERMANY?"
SIGNOR MUSSOLINI. "TELL HER SHE MUST BE CAREFUL TO KEEP ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF ITALY."
HERR HITLER. "AND HOW CAN SHE MAKE SURE OF DOING THAT?"
SIGNOR MUSSOLINI. "BY KEEPING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF AUSTRIA."

—from *The World This Century*

40. Which event **most likely** inspired the drawing of this cartoon?

A. On 27 July 1934, an attempted Nazi coup d'état in Vienna failed because Italy threatened to intervene to protect Austria's borders.

B. On 16 March 1935, in a dramatic move, Hitler denounced terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

C. On 02 October 1935, an Italian Expeditionary Army began the invasion of Abyssinia.

D. On 03 August 1938, Mussolini's government implemented a racist program against Italian Jews.

41. In the cartoon, the "consultation" is ironic in that

A. Austria would be defeated long before Nazi Germany
B. Hitler would eventually annex Austria in the *Anschluss*
C. Mussolini was concentrating his efforts in Africa, not Europe
D. Mussolini had little to fear from the emerging power of Nazi Germany

42. Another irony to emerge from the context of this cartoon is that

A. Mussolini would subsequently become dependent upon Hitler
B. Hitler would refuse to support Mussolini's aggression against Abyssinia
C. Hitler and Mussolini would act jointly to preserve Austria's independence
D. Mussolini would disagree with Hitler's diplomacy at the Munich Conference

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Use the following excerpt to answer question 43.

> But the cruelties were not all on Hitler's side. We all became fascists, in certain respects, in the Second World War, and, indeed, in later, less extensive struggles such as the Korean War. We condemned vast numbers of personally innocent men, women, and children to horrible, flaming deaths, because they happened to be on the other side. The atomic bomb merely perfected a technique of mass slaughter.
>
> —from *The Rise of the Nazi Horror*

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43. In alluding to the atomic bomb and Hitler's atrocities in the same passage, the author suggests that

A. modern warfare technology has achieved a potential for destruction too terrible to imagine

B. if more citizens would protest, terrible events could be prevented to a much greater extent

C. atrocities are more often committed by the victors in a conflict rather than by the defeated

D. horrible deeds are committed by all nations under conditions of war

Use the following map to answer questions 44 and 45.

—from *The Modern World, 1914–1980*

44. What is the **best** title for this map?

A. Territorial Changes Made During the First World War
B. Territorial Changes Resulting From the Second World War
C. Territorial Changes Immediately After the Nazi–Soviet Pact
D. Territorial Changes Resulting From the Munich Agreements

45. A major consequence of the territorial changes shown on this map was that

A. the Western Allies opened a second front in Europe
B. Great Britain and France adopted a policy of appeasement
C. a Cold War emerged between the United States and the Soviet Union
D. the League of Nations moderated its enforcement of collective security

46. The Second World War event that resulted in extensive civilian casualties and, consequently, raised moral and ethical questions about the conduct of war was the

A. bombing of Pearl Harbor, 1941
B. Dieppe Raid, 1942
C. Battle of Midway, 1942
D. bombing of Dresden, 1945

47. The defensive measures taken by opposing European nations at the conclusion of the Second World War indicated that

A. alliances still contributed to the immediate cause of conflicts
B. peace would be maintained through global collective security
C. balance of power was still employed to preserve national security
D. spheres of influence encouraged local disputes to escalate into major wars

48. Decisions made at the Yalta, Potsdam, and San Francisco conferences had the **most** direct influence on the

A. postwar world political order
B. extent of Axis war reparations
C. structure of the NATO Alliance
D. strategy for defeating Nazi Germany

49. The implementation of the Truman Doctrine and the establishment of COMINFORM clearly indicated a view shared by American and Soviet leaders that

A. economic links among nations ensured prosperity
B. collective security could be built on regional agreements
C. spheres of influence needed to be maintained and protected
D. non-alignment of nations was guaranteed through economic alliances

50. As the Cold War became a reality following the Second World War, the United States **officially** sought to ease international tension by proposing

A. an alliance of the nuclear powers
B. an embargo on communist exports
C. a world court to place war criminals on trial
D. a plan for economic aid to include all parts of Europe

Use the following comments to answer questions 51 to 54.

Source I

If we look at this from the world historical viewpoint, there can be no doubt that the prospects for final victory of our revolution would be hopeless if it were to remain in Russia alone and if it were not for the revolutionary movements in other countries.

—Vladimir Lenin

Source II

The Soviet Union is growing, and growing toward socialism. Its influence among the workers and peasants and throughout the world spreads and strengthens. Our great country is definitely becoming a symbol for the working classes of Europe and oppressed colonial peoples everywhere.

—Josef Stalin

Source III

We Communists, we Marxist-Leninists, believe that progress is on our side and victory will inevitably be ours. Yet the capitalists won't give an inch and still swear to fight to the bitter end. Therefore, how can we talk of peaceful coexistence with capitalist ideology? We are in favour of détente, but if anybody thinks that for this reason we shall forget Marx, Engels, and Lenin, they are mistaken.

—Nikita Khrushchev

Source IV

We cannot agree to have hostile forces push your country away from Socialism and create the danger of it being severed from the greater socialist community. It is the common concern of all communist parties and states united by alliance, cooperation and friendship. We shall never agree to these historic gains of Socialism being put in danger.

—Leonid Brezhnev

51. These four comments **specifically** reinforced the western view that communist leaders

A. had a totalitarian grip on the people of the Soviet Union
B. conspired among themselves to maintain their political power at any costs
C. would use any means possible to provoke the capitalist democracies into war
D. were committed to the goal of spreading communist ideology worldwide

52. Which two comments imply the importance of an international communist movement for the survival of communism within the Soviet Union?

A. Sources I and III
B. Sources I and IV
C. Sources II and III
D. Sources III and IV

53. According to their comments, Khrushchev and Brezhnev shared the belief that

A. Soviet solidarity was superior to western capitalism in providing economic security

B. the United States actively intervened to support rebellion against communist authority in the Soviet satellite states

C. communist solidarity could not be compromised for the sake of international stability and peace with the West

D. the Soviet Union had to pursue an aggressive military foreign policy to prevent American influence in Eastern Europe

54. Which development prompted Brezhnev to make the comments presented in Source IV?

A. The communist takeover in China, 1949
B. The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962
C. The "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia, 1968
D. The American withdrawal from South Vietnam, 1975

---

55. Since the end of the Cold War, the major threat to global stability comes not from the possibility of nuclear annihilation but from

A. conventional weapons that are used in an increasing number of local wars
B. escalating civil conflicts that seriously jeopardize regional order
C. trade agreements among an increasing number of smaller nations
D. new and aggressive alliances of the middle-power states

Use the following headlines to answer question 56.

56. Which two newspapers display headlines that indicate a direct cause-and-effect relationship?

A. The Leader and The Herald
B. The Times and The Leader
C. The Herald and The Daily
D. The Daily and The Times

Use the following quotation to answer question 57.

> Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that [the United States] shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and success of liberty.
>
> —John F. Kennedy

57. In this quotation, President Kennedy is expressing American willingness to enforce a foreign policy of

A. détente with friendly nations
B. isolation from belligerent nations
C. appeasement of aggressive nations
D. containment of expansionist nations

58. Which successes of the League of Nations and the United Nations are **most often** unrecognized by the public?

A. Humanitarian and social endeavors
B. Inclusion of major powers in decision making
C. Implementation of collective security objectives
D. Imposition of economic sanctions against aggressors

59. Historically, a major difference between regional security and global collective security has been **best** illustrated by the contrasting goals of

A. the World Trade Organization (GATT) and the European Union
B. the League of Nations and the Grand Alliance
C. NORAD and the Warsaw Pact
D. NATO and the United Nations

Use the following information to answer questions 60 and 61.

Source I

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has said that the United Nations must never again be crippled as it was in the Cold War era that has now passed. The centerpiece of his recent report on United Nations reform is the proposal for the creation of a permanent peace-keeping force. This is not really a new idea because the UN Charter outlines a similar scheme that has not been translated into reality. Over the years, it has become fashionable to blame the failure to implement this original plan on the cold-blooded politics of the Cold War period. The fundamental reason why the original plan did not take off, however, is that UN members have shown no inclination to place their soldiers under an external command for an indefinite period of time. The idea that the United Nations could function as a supranational authority that would treat all countries equally all the time was simply too idealistic. No country was willing to part with a portion of its sovereignty by agreeing to subject its troops to long-term authority of the United Nations, which, it was generally feared, might act unpredictably.

Source II

—both sources from *World Press Review*

60. The cartoon in Source II **most strongly** reinforces which idea from Source I?

A. ". . . the United Nations must never again be crippled as it was in the Cold War era. . ."

B. ". . . the proposal for the creation of a permanent peace-keeping force"

C. ". . . UN members have shown no inclination to place their soldiers under an external command. . ."

D. "No country was willing to part with a portion of its sovereignty . . ."

61. How could the cartoon in Source II be changed to reflect the pressure being exerted on the United Nations today?

A. The dove of peace would have the olive branch firmly in its mouth.
B. The globe would be coming to the aid of the beleaguered United Nations.
C. The UN headquarters would be standing straight and tall despite the beating.
D. The boxing gloves would represent ethnic and civil conflicts throughout the world.

62. Which of the following foreign policy strategies would be **most compatible** with the principles and goals of the United Nations?

A. Encouraging détente
B. Enforcing containment
C. Invoking brinkmanship
D. Practising appeasement

63. In recent years, the achievement of a territorial settlement to bring lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians has been threatened **mainly** by

A. continued hostility between Israel and the states of Egypt and Jordan
B. extremist organizations within Israel and surrounding territories
C. deadlock and indecision within the UN Security Council
D. political interference by the Great Powers

Use the following sources to answer questions 64 and 65.

Source I

The Europeans succeeded in imposing their mental map on Washington. They convinced President Clinton that the Balkans aren't worth the lives of their, or his, young men and women. The media-generated pressure on Clinton to intervene was so strong that he might still have gone ahead, forcing the Europeans to follow him for the sake of Western solidarity. But for one last cultural factor. Once again because of television, Vietnam still dominates the mental map of all Americans. When they look at the Balkans, they see Vietnam. That is why, now that both sides of the West have unsnarled their diplomatic signals, nothing is going to be done militarily in Bosnia. The West decided collectively that the war in the Balkans is ultimately the affair of the people of the Balkans, not the West.

—from *The Edmonton Journal*

Source II

—from *World Press Review*, August 1993

64. Which "cultural factor" does the author of Source I identify as leading to the American decision not to intervene militarily in Bosnia in 1993?

A. The high casualty rate among American soldiers in Vietnam
B. The power of the American president in determining foreign policy
C. The important relationship between the United States and Western Europe
D. The influence of media coverage of the Vietnam War on American public opinion

65. Which issue associated with the implementation of collective security is illustrated **most strongly** by both sources?

A. To what extent should nations involve themselves in local wars if their own interests are not at stake?

B. Should nations employ diplomacy before resorting to military intervention?

C. To what extent should a nation have its foreign policies determined by other nations?

D. Should nations support the policies of superpowers rather than policies of the United Nations?

66. Recent events in Somalia, the Balkans, and the Persian Gulf have generated international debate concerning the impact of

A. economic globalization on the ability of nations to maintain political sovereignty

B. nuclear weapons proliferation in regions of economic and political instability

C. the loss of the Soviet Union as a major player in international geopolitics

D. the United Nations as a facilitator and participant in resolving disputes

67. The reluctance of many nations to condemn human rights violations in the People's Republic of China results from concern that

A. such condemnation could renew American imperialist tendencies
B. the Chinese delegation may withdraw from the United Nations
C. the situation could worsen for Chinese dissidents
D. economic trade relations may be damaged

Use the following sources to answer questions 68 to 70.

Source I

Freedom is the purpose, identity, and destiny of America. Unlike earlier great powers, America's role in history is not military, economic, social, nor political. Her role is ideological. Freedom is at the heart of American identity. Take away freedom and America is no longer America. Take away America from the rest of the world and freedom in the world falters.

—from *Vital Speeches of the Day*, September 1994

Source II

At the present moment in world history nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one. One way of life is based on the will of the majority, and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression. The second way of life is based on the will of the minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio, fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms. I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjection by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

—President Harry S. Truman, 1947

Source III

In September, 1993, 2000 Americans were polled for their views on American foreign policy. Respondents were given a list of "possible long-range foreign policy goals." The percentage of people who named each goal as a "top priority" is given below.

1.	Protecting the jobs of American workers	85%	
2.	Preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction	69%	
3.	Insuring adequate energy supplies for the United States	60%	
4.	Improving the global environment	56%	
5.	Reducing the trade deficit with foreign countries	55%	
6.	Strengthening the United Nations	41%	
7.	Aiding the interests of American business abroad	27%	
8.	Promoting and defending human rights in other countries	22%	
9.	Promoting democracy in other countries	22%	
10.	Helping improve the living standard in developing nations	18%	
11.	Protecting weaker nations against foreign aggression even if American interests are not at stake	17%	

—from *Harpers*

68. The information in Sources I and II supports the generalization that

A. many Americans believe that the defence of democracy in the world should remain an American priority

B. many Americans believe that the United States has failed to assure the survival of democracy in the world

C. America's role in history should continue to be one of political and economic leadership

D. American foreign policy has shifted significantly with the passage of time

69. The comments made by President Truman in Source II were **most likely** motivated by a fear of

A. Japanese imperial expansion in Asia
B. Soviet insurgency in Eastern Europe
C. German aggression in Western Europe
D British annexations in the Middle East

70. The information in Source III contradicts Sources I and II by indicating that most Americans would agree that

A. American trade interests need to be maintained and promoted
B. the United States has a duty to protect democracy in other parts of the world
C. domestic rather than international concerns should determine foreign policy
D. the United States has a vested interest in helping less developed nations succeed

You have now completed Part A.
Proceed directly to Part B.

Part B: Written Response

Description

Part B consists of an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. You are to **take** and **defend** a position on one of the two issues presented, either Topic A or Topic B.

Instructions

- Choose **either** Topic A **or** Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, **only** the first will be marked.
- Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.
- Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

Your essay will be evaluated according to these four categories:

- Exploration of the Issue
- Defence of Position
- Quality of Examples
- Quality of Language and Expression

Reminders for Writing

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend and support** your position by using specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **proofread** your writing.
- **Make** changes directly on your finished work.

Complete your essay on the following pages. Space is provided for planning and for your finished work.

Written Response—Essay Assignment

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Some people believe that central planning as an economic system is no longer workable or desirable. Others believe that central planning is a desirable model. Still others believe that some principles of central planning are worthwhile in certain circumstances.

Is economic central planning obsolete?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

Some people believe that threats of aggression and war will always exist and, therefore, it is necessary for nations to maintain military forces. Others believe that changing global conditions have eliminated the need for military forces.

Is it still necessary for nations to maintain military forces?

In your essay, take and defend a position on this issue.

For Planning

Be sure to indicate your choice of topic on the back cover.

For Finished Work

For Finished Work

For Finished Work

For Planning

For Finished Work

For Finished Work

Credits

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	III. Bernard Barker. From *The Great Crash, America 1920–33* (Basil Blackwell, 1979). Reprinted under the Alberta Government Print Licence with CanCopy (Canadian Copyright Licensing Agency).
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